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ABSTRACT

Situational issues related to families and influences upon families in North Dakota and the United States are briefly outlined in these fact sheets. Contents specifically concern (1) outbound migration from North Dakota and transition of rural families from farming; (2) suicide in North Dakota and the nation; (3) child care issues, such as child abuse and neglect, cost of day care in days lost from work, a course about self-care for children, family day care, group child care, center care providers in the state, aspects of high quality day care, and a rationale for early childhood education; (4) preprimary school enrollment; (5) decline in the number of latchkey children nationwide; (6) current trends in marriage and divorce among American women; and (7) the rising incidence of never married adults in the U.S. Enclosures include copies of "The Provider," a newsletter for professional child caregivers; North Dakota child abuse and neglect statistics from July 1975 through June 1986; and the Governor's proclamation of 1987 as the Year of the Child, and the first Sunday in June as Children's Day, in North Dakota. (RH)

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A PEOPLE EXTRA

North Dakota and United States Situational Issues Related to and Influences Upon - Families:

(Single Persons, Single Parents, Parent-Child, Married)

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ENCLOSURES:

*Proclamation - Governor George A. Sinner - Year 1987 - "Year of the Child" first Sunday in June is "CHILDREN'S DAY". More information forthcoming.
*North Dakota Child Abuse & Neglect Reports
*"The Provider Early Childhood Training Center" - a newsletter for professional child care givers. (Vol. 1, No. 1 began Winter 1986)
*"People" Newsletter mailing update

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U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating Fargo, North Dakota 58105

People

SPRING 1987

NORTH DAKOTA - MIGRATION

N.D. First in Outbound Migration

Figures released by United Van Lines show North Dakota leading the nation in a rather undesirable category.

The state had the greatest percentage of outbound migration among all 50 states during 1986.

More than 71 percent of the shipments handled by the nationwide transport company in North Dakota were destined for outside the state.

Florida headed the list of inbound shipments with 63.3 percent, although the District of Columbia -- a consistent leader since the survey was started 10 years ago -- had 71.3 percent.

North Dakota was followed in outward migration by Wisconsin, Wyoming, Alaska, West Virginia, Minnesota, Illinois, Montana, Iowa, New York, Utah, Michigan, Kansas, Louisiana and Nebraska.

An approximate balance between outbound and inbound shipments was recorded in 23 states.

California accounted for the greatest number of shipments -- 35,933 -- followed by Texas with 30,770 and Florida with 22,420. North Dakota had 1,187.

A spokesman for United said today that North Dakota led the nation in outward migration in 1984, but had fallen in the rating in 1985.

Nevertheless, the state has been listed by United as having a high outbound migration for the last several years.

Source: Ted Quanrud, Tribune Staff Writer, Bismarck Tribune, Feb. 17, 1987.

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* *

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Preliminary Results - Rural Families in Transition

Table - Agencies Contacted and Programs Utilized During Transition out of Farming*

Agencies Contacted:	% Utilized
County Social Services office	18.3
State or regional Human Services office	7.1
North Dakota Department of Agriculture	7.7
Credit Review Board	11.2
Extension Service	12.4
State Job Service (or state employment office)	33.7
Private employment service	7.7
Private mental health organizations	2.9
A church	15.4
Organizations sponsored by religious groups, such as Catholic Family Services or Lutheran Social Services	2.4
Veterans Administration	2.4
Other organizations	1.2
No agencies contacted	30.8
Programs Utilized:	
Rent assistance	3.1
Legal assistance	10.6
Fuel assistance	23.6
Medical assistance	2.5
Food stamps	18.5
Credit counseling	14.9
Other counseling programs, such as those for emotional problems, drug and alcohol problems, stress-related problems, etc.	9.9
Elderly assistance programs	0.6
Educational grants or loans	22.8
Families in Transition program	----
Job retraining programs	11.1
Job placement programs	11.9
Other	1.2
None	43.2

Source: Authors - Larry Leistritz, Arlen Leholm, North Dakota State University (unpublished February 1987). *More information and data regarding transition out of farming soon to be released.

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SUICIDE FACTS U.S. AND N.D.

The American Association of Suicidology, a non-profit organization founded in 1968 to further the understanding and prevention of suicide, reports that:

- . An American attempts suicide every minute.
- . Suicide claims the lives of at least 30,000 Americans annually.
- . Suicide is now the eighth leading cause of death in America.
- . Suicide is the third leading cause of death in young people.
- . The incidence of suicide in young people has nearly tripled in the past 30 years.
- . Suicide victims come from all walks of life, from all economic and educational backgrounds.

Source: Bureau of the Census, the 1987 Almanac, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1987.

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North Dakota Agriculture Related Suicides

The suicide rate among farmers in five agricultural states has not jumped dramatically during the farm recession, although it exceeds the rate for white male adults, a study said.

The study, which took a year to complete, analyzed data from North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Montana and Wisconsin, said Dr. Robert Wentz, North Dakota state health officer.

In those states, there were 44.2 suicides in 1980 for every 100,000 farmers, according to a North Dakota Health Department statement. The national rate that year was 31 suicides for every 100,000 white men aged 20 or older, a category that included virtually all the farm suicides studied.

The rate dropped to 41.8 in 1981, but increased to 57.5 in 1982, the highest of the six years studied, the statement said. However, it gradually declined in the next three years, dropping to a rate of 41.3 in 1985, the last year covered by the analysis.

"This is the first definite study that I know of that deals with farm-related suicides in North Dakota and nearby states," Wentz said. "Much of the information we have had previously has been anecdotal and based on perceptions rather than statistical data."

The study found a total of 589 suicides among farmers in the five states during the six-year period analyzed, the statement said.

A lack of data made it difficult to determine whether the suicide rates calculated by the study represented a change from earlier years, or if they differ from farm suicide rates in other parts of the country, Wentz said.

"However, the information produced by this study can be used to gauge trends in future studies dealing with the farm suicide issue," Wentz said.

The study was prompted by concern about whether the recent economic difficulties faced by farmers in the five states had contributed to an increase in the suicide rate.

North Dakota had the lowest proportion of farm suicides among the five states, accounting for 15 percent of the farmers in the study but 11 percent of the suicides. Wisconsin had the highest, with 28 percent of the farmers and 35 percent of the suicides.

Montana reported 8 percent of the farmers, 10 percent of the suicides; Minnesota, 33 percent and 31 percent; and South Dakota, 15 percent and 14 percent.

Wentz said Sunday that officials from all five states planned to hold a news conference in Fargo this afternoon.

Source: AP Bismarck Tribune, Monday, March 16, 1987.

(Note North Dakota status by county. A regional report - North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota ... regarding agriculture related suicide issues will be completed early spring '87.)

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North Dakota - 11th Suicide Attempt Reported in Mandan

Another Mandan person attempted suicide over the weekend, police said today.

A 27-year-old man who took a half bottle of Tylenol III with Codeine Saturday was taken to Mandan Hospital by ambulance. He was released Sunday.

The suicide attempt was the 11th in Mandan this year. One of the 11 has died.

Source: Bismarck Tribune, February 17, 1987.

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CHILD CARE - PARENT CHILD ISSUES

Child Abuse and Neglect in North Dakota

SUMMARY

A total of 3,013 child abuse and neglect reports were filed with the eight regional Human Service Centers and the fifty-three county Social Service Boards during the period July 1, 1984 through June 30, 1985. Of this number, 2,604 findings of investigation report forms (Form 640-2) were submitted to the Division of Children and Family Services of the North Dakota Department of Human Services. Those reports involved 4,175 children living throughout the state -- on farms, in villages and in the largest cities. The reports were received from professionals who were mandated to report suspected child abuse or neglect; they were also received from friends, neighbors, and other concerned persons. The investigations, which were generally conducted by county protective services workers, resulted in the following findings.

- N.D. child abuse reporting rates have increased by almost 300% during the ten year period (1976-1985).
- a determination of probable cause was made in 49% of the cases.
- 12% involved children who were believed to be "at risk."
- a determination of no probable cause was made in 39% of the cases.
- 13% of the probable cause cases involved sexual abuse.
- 8% of the probable cause cases involved combined abuse and neglect.
- 53% of the probable cause cases involved neglect.
- 26% of the probable cause cases involved physical abuse.
- court action was recommended in 29% of all probable cause cases.
- the perpetrator was generally a natural parent (72%).
- the average age of the child was 7.4 years.
- male and female children were victimized in equal proportion; however girls were more often the victims of sexual abuse (78%) and boys the victims of physical abuse (53%).
- although both the victims and the perpetrators were generally white (86%), the number of Native American children involved in child abuse was disproportionately high (10%).
- 42% of the families in probable cause cases were receiving public assistance.
- almost 60% of the probable cause cases were opened for either protective services or a referral for services was made.

These are children and families living in troubled situations involving poverty, violence, single parenthood, alcoholism, and inadequate parenting skills. The reporting law has resulted in the identification of these troubled families and children. It is our responsibility to protect these children, and provide adequate remedial and preventive services.

Source: Child Abuse and Neglect in North Dakota, Kenneth J. Davies, UND Division of Children and Family Services, North Dakota Department of Human Services, January 1, 1987.

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The Cost of Day Care: Days Lost at the Office

Good day care is not kid's stuff.

It influences parents' job performances as much as their relationships with supervisors, a survey in Fortune magazine's Feb. 16 issue concludes. And it is the main source of guilt.

The survey of 400 men and women with children under 12 is the first nationwide study to determine the relationship between childcare problems and productivity in the USA.

"Our major finding is that problems with child care are the most significant predictors of absenteeism and unproductive time at work," says Ellen Galinsky of New York's Bank Street College of Education and co-designer of the survey.

Forty-one percent of the parents lost at least one day's work in the three months before the poll to tend to such matters as caring for an ill child. Nearly 10 percent took off three to five days.

Other findings:

. More than 37 percent of parents said work interferes with family life.

. Fathers were more likely than mothers to sacrifice job opportunities in favor of the family. Almost 30 percent of the fathers and 25.7 percent of the mothers had refused promotions or new jobs because it would take time from the family.

. Almost 25 percent of working parents are looking for less demanding jobs.

Source: Barbara Woller, USA TODAY, Jan. 29, 1987.

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Course Set on Self-Care for Children: An example of one approach to child care, latch key, self-care

A four-week course for parents and children on self-care for children will began at 7 p.m., March 19 in the Dakota Clinic classroom at West Acres.

The course will assist parents in deciding when a child is ready for self-care. The children will learn personal safety skills, how to handle emergencies and sibling care. Parents and their children will make a parent-child agreement at the last class.

Enrollment is limited and registration is required. Telephone 280-4581 for more information.

Source: Fargo Forum, March 1987.

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North Dakota Supervision Providers

* Family Child Care - 1,295 licensed, family providers, providers care for up to seven children in the provider's home.

* Group Child Care - 494 licensed group child care facilities; providers serve between eight and 18 children, either in their homes or another facility which meets minimum standard of licensing.

* Child Care Centers - 49 licensing centers in North Dakota. Center serves 19 or more children.

Total 1,838 licensing facilities in North Dakota - total capacity of 18,497 children.

North Dakota laws however, providers having less than six children can choose not to be licensed and still operate within the law - do not have a clear picture of the total number of children receiving care outside the home, in exchange for money.

Source: Paul Ronningen, Administrator Early Childhood Service Programs, North Dakota Department of Human Services, September 1986.

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Critical Issues Regarding Children/Needed Family Life Education

Welfare:

Education: Quality Child Care

Protection:

Welfare:
1. Children entitled to these rights.
2. Special protection - to develop physically, mentally, morally, spiritually and socially.
3. Birth right name and nationality.
4. Social security - to grow and develop in health.
5. Handicapped children shall be given special treatment, education and care required.
6. Care, love and understanding, parents care providing responsibility for atmosphere of affection.

Education:
7. Education, free, education which promotes his general culture, enables opportunity to develop abilities, individual judgment, and sense of moral and social responsibility

Protection:
8. Child receives protection first, in all circumstances.
9. Protected against neglect, cruelty and exploitation, not subject to traffic of any form.
10. Protected from practices which promote racial, religious and any other form of discrimination.

Source: Points drawn from Declaration of Rights of the Child, 1924, Geneva and recognized in the universal Declaration of Human Rights.

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The Needs of Early Childhood

Problems associated with early childhood that are not prevented or identified early, have negative economic, health, education and social affects through adulthood. The undiagnosed, untreated problems of early childhood today result in increased accident, death and handicapped rates in 6 years; increased juvenile crime, high school dropout and teenage pregnancy rates in 18 years; and increased unemployment and dependency in 25 years. Below are facts which illustrate some of the needs of early childhood.

The need for early childhood education

. More than 1 out of every 2 three to five year olds are not enrolled in any form of educational preschool program.

. Only five states mandate kindergarten attendance.

. More than 1 out of every 10 preschool children become special education placements.

. One out of every 6 first graders is retained to repeat the grade.

. More than 1 out of every 4 children drop out of high school.

The need for early childhood health care

. 1980 - unmarried women was 14%.

. 1 out of every 4 women receive little, late or no prenatal care.

. 70 percent of expectant adolescent mothers receive no prenatal care during the first five months of pregnancy, the most critical months of fetal development.

. Teenager pregnancies account for 18% percent of all births (18-24 age group).

. Illegitimate 31.3% overall, 20.2% white, 74.5% black.

. The United States infant mortality rate of one of every one hundred births is among the highest in the industrialized world.

. Nearly 15 percent of all babies are born with low birth weight, including 20 percent of adolescent births are of low birth weight.

. Low birth weight has not declined in the last 30 years and is a leading cause of infant death and disability.

. 1 out of every 80 infants die within the first year of life, 50 percent of which are due to low birth weight.

. 1 out of every 4 children have not seen a doctor in the past year.

. 1 out of every 3 preschoolers lacks immunizations against diphtheria, measles, mumps or polio.

. 4 out of every 10 preschool deaths are from accidents.

The need for family support during early childhood

. Children who are read to by their parents during early childhood have a higher rate of learning than other children, but nationally 13 percent of all adults (parents) are functionally illiterate.

. Nearly one-half of all children under six have working mothers. This represents a four-fold increase since 1947 and is expected to increase to 60 percent by 1990.

THE FOCUS ON THE FIRST SIXTY MONTHS PAYOFF

Why should we focus on the first sixty months?

. The most important years of a child's development.

. Many education, family and health problems take root during these years. Problems not identified and addressed during this stage of life often cannot be completely and permanently corrected during adolescence and adult life.

. There is reason to suggest these are the forgotten sixty months of life in that many mothers are not prepared for pregnancy, many parents are not adequately skilled in parenting and many children are not provided health, education and social opportunities to maximize their future potential.

. Our present human and social service system only addresses the symptoms of problems. We will continue to experience these problems, like unemployment, illiteracy, delinquency and dependency, in the future unless we take preventive steps.

. Strengthening early childhood development is a cost-effective, innovative approach to addressing complex human and social problems that also gains broad community support.

What is the evidence that early childhood services work?

. For every $1 spent on preschool education, $7 are saved in higher educational attainment levels and decreased special education placements.

. Students who have participated in well-designed preschool education programs have experienced the following positive impacts when compared to children that did not participate.

- 90 percent fewer special education placements.
- 45 percent lower adolescent pregnancy rates.
- 31 percent reduced juvenile corrections rates.
- 36 percent higher employment levels.
- 35 percent greater high school graduation rate.

. For every $1 spent in comprehensive pre-natal care $2 can be saved during the infant's first year of life.

. If every child had complete health services, including check-ups, over 40 percent of all child health costs could be saved.

. Children of well-educated parents and those skilled in parenting are more likely to receive better care during the first sixty months. For example, children of educated mothers are more likely to receive medical or dental care regardless of family income.

. Children from homes where books, newspapers, magazines and other reading materials are abundantly available read significantly better than other youngsters.

KEY EARLY CHILDHOOD FACTS

	(Annually) United States Approximate Number	Rate
. Births	3,680,000	--
. Infant Mortality	40,112	10.9/1000
. Low Birth Weights	250,000	6.8%
. Births to Adolescents	515,000	14.0%
. Special Education Placements in Primary/Secondary Schools	368,000	10.9%
. Repeat First Grade	--	18.7%
. Juveniles Arrested	1,160,233	7.6%
. Youth Drop-outs	920,000	27.0%
. Youth Unemployed	800,000	20.0%

PROPOSITIONS ABOUT THE FAMILY

1. Family is only institution that teaches how to change. All other institutions teach beliefs, ideas which resist change.
2. Family can adapt faster than any other social institution.
3. Family is largest economic entity--most productive economic entity.
4. Family is underlying source of individuals continuing commitment to productive participation in the larger social enterprise.
5. Family teaches effective behavioral styles--interpersonal skills, problem-solving skills, self-concept skills.
6. Family is principle promoter of mental/physical health.
7. Family is principle determiner of happiness/unhappiness in life.
8. Family is principle determiner of educational performance.
9. Family is the most important determiner of career achievement.
10. Family is the principle determiner of one's longevity, absenteeism or productivity.

Source: Ron Daly's News Packet, Washington, D.C. USDA, Fall 1986.

23 FL-3

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PREPRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT HIGHEST IN HISTORY, CENSUS BUREAU SAYS

Nursery school enrollment totaled 2.5 million and kindergarten 3.8 million in 1985, the highest preprimary enrollment ever recorded, according to a report from the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

Although nursery school enrollment was not significantly higher than in 1984, it was 25 percent above the 1980 figure. The proportion of three and four year olds enrolled has more than tripled since 1965, from 11 percent to 39 percent.

The report notes that the 1985 kindergarten enrollment was 17 percent higher than in 1980 and the total preprimary growth came principally from an increase in births beginning in the latter half of the 1970s.

There were 28 million students in elementary school in 1985, about the same as in 1984 but well below the record 34 million in 1970.

High school enrollment has not changed over the last three years, but the 13.9 million students in 1985 were 11 percent below the record total in 1975-77.

The report says that elementary and secondary school enrollment will eventually increase as the nation's preschoolers and kindergarteners grow older.

College enrollment was 12.3 million, with students 25 years and over totaling 4.7 million. These older students represented 38 percent of all college students and have accounted for 65 percent of the college students and have accounted for 65 percent of the college student increase since 1975.

Here are other findings in the report:

- School enrollment in 1985 totaled 59.7 million.
- College enrollment of those aged 14 to 34 grew by 71 percent from 1965 to 1975, but only by 12 percent from 1975 to 1985.
- Women in college rose from 38 percent of all college students in 1965 to 51 percent in 1985, and Blacks from 5 percent to 10 percent.
- Hispanics were 5 percent of college students in 1985.

As in all surveys, the data are subject to sampling variability and response errors.

Copies of the report, School Enrollment -- Social and Economic Characteristics of Students: October 1985 (advance report), Series P-20, No. 409 are available for $1.00 each prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Source: Bureau of the Census, October 15, 1986.

23 FL-3

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'LATCHKEY' CHILDREN ON THE DECLINE

More than 2 million children ages 5 to 13 do not have adult supervision after school hours, says a report by the Census Bureau.

However, the bureau found that the number of so-called "latchkey" children has declined by 200,000 from 1974 to 1984.

In 1984, the most recent year for which statistics have been tabulated, 2,065,000 children between the ages of 5 and 13, 7.2 percent of all children in that age group, lacked adult supervision after school hours, the report says. Another 552,000 children in that age group are unsupervised for some period before school hours, and about 249,000 are unsupervised at night.

The proportions of latchkey children rose dramatically among white families and upper-income families as well as those mothers who had higher education. The percentage of latchkey children among whites was nearly double that of blacks, 7.8 percent compared to 4.4 percent.

Just more than 7 percent of students of black mothers working full time were unsupervised, compared to 15 percent of white mothers working full time.

The more education a mother had, the more likely her child was to be unsupervised after school, the study found. The proportion of latchkey children with mothers with less than a high school education was 7.8 percent, compared to 14.8 percent of children of mothers with four or more years of college.

Source: Education USA/February 16, 1987.

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CURRENT TRENDS IN MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE AMONG AMERICAN WOMEN

Results indicate that first marriages are taking place later, more adult women will never marry at all, divorce has likely peaked, remarriage after divorce is becoming less frequent, and among current adult cohorts of women, those representing the first ten years of the baby boom are expected to have the highest incidence of divorce.

Source: Arthur J. Norton, Jeanne E. Moorman, US Bureau of Census. Journal of Marriage and the Family, Vol. 49, No. 1, February 1987.

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NEVER MARRIED ADULT RATE RISING, U.S.

The percentage of young adults in their 20s and early 30s that have never married has increased. Among men 20 to 24, the percentage that had not married increased to 75 percent.

For women in the same age group, the percentage increased to 57 percent. The never married percentage also increased significantly for people 25 to 29 and those 30 to 34. (Bureau of the Census, 1987 Almanac.)

Characteristics of Unmarried-Couple Households 1985, U.S.

(number in thousand)

Characteristics	Number	%
Unmarried-couple households	1,983	100.0
Age of Householders		
Under 25 years	425	21.4
25-44 years	1,203	60.7
45-64 years	239	12.1
65 years and over	116	5.8
Presence of children		
No children under 15 years	1,380	69.6
Some children under 15 years	603	30.4
Sex of householders		
Male	1,224	61.7
Female	758	38.2

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1987 Almanac, Page 789, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, 1987.

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Milan Christianson
Family Life Specialist

HAVE A GOOD DAY!

State of North Dakota

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505
(701) 224-2200

GEORGE A. SINNER
GOVERNOR

PROCLAMATION

North Dakota's greatest resource is its people and our greatest resource for the future is our children.

We owe the children the best we have to give: we must support family structures; we must maintain the quality of our educational offerings; we must protect our children; we must have economic growth to provide jobs and a good future for our children here in North Dakota.

Lieutenant Governor Ruth Meiers has given special concentration to studying the needs of children. The Governor's Commission on Children and Adolescents at Risk, which she chaired, has established the groundwork for a major effort on behalf of our children.

The North Dakota Commission on Mental Health Services, the Commission on Victims and Witnesses of Crime and the Child Support Enforcement Commission have also spotlighted the needs of children.

All these factors and activities indicate clearly that everything we do today is, ultimately, for our children and their future. Further, we believe the greatest human saving and the greatest monetary saving for our state can be made in addressing the needs of children.

For all these reasons, I am calling for a Celebration of Children - North Dakota's Future, and I hereby declare 1987 the

"YEAR OF THE CHILD"

and I proclaim the first Sunday in June as

"CHILDREN'S DAY"

in North Dakota.

On this day and during this year, we should emphasize the accomplishments of children ... and honor them. We should rejoice with children and explore ways to share our lives with them. In these ways, we acknowledge children as the future builders of our state and the guardians of future human progress.

Dated this 27th day of January, 1987.

George A. Sinner

GEORGE A. SINNER
Governor

ATTEST:

Ben Meier

Secretary of State

By _____

GEORGE A. SINNER
GOVERNOR

State of North Dakota
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BISMARCK, NORTH DAKOTA 58505

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MAR 1 9 1987

NORTH DAKOTA
CENTENNIAL

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR GEORGE SINNER 3/6/87

We cannot be reminded too often that our children are our future. In my State of the State address, I spoke about the importance of supporting family structures and the fact that ultimately, everything we do today, we do for our children and their future.

As a means of recognizing and honoring our children, and while we work to implement the recommendations of several commissions and task forces and other groups that have considered children's issues, I have declared 1987 the "Year of the Child" in North Dakota. I have designated the first Sunday in June as Children's Day.

In my State of the State address, I talked about the needs of children. I mentioned the cases of child abuse and neglect, the numbers of juvenile detentions and the percentages of our junior high school students who use alcohol and drugs.

As I said, we are dealing with those problems. The greatest saving in human resources and in money resources will be achieved by emphasizing on the needs of children.

But, as we address those needs, I see "The Year of the Child" as a time to enjoy children, and emphasize their accomplishments. We need to share our lives with children and acknowledge them as the guardians of future human progress.

Since the announcement in the State of the State, a core group of people have been working to develop plans for recognizing and celebrating our children and their families. There are some exciting opportunities ahead and I am calling on public and private agencies, organizations, communities and individuals to participate and develop additional ways we can honor our young people.

We will be maintaining a master calendar of events for the year; as we are notified of organization, community or individual efforts, we will add them to the calendar. A number of events and activities are already scheduled.

-- There will be a series of public information forums on the needs of children held here and around the state. The first will be April 10 and will focus on child abuse prevention.

-- In order to help evaluate our progress in dealing with the problems of children, there will be, in early August, a statewide, multi-disciplinary conference including representatives of social services, mental health, law enforcement, health, legal services, juvenile court services, and education. This conference will also discuss implementation of new legislation dealing with children. The conference will include opportunities for public participation and for foster parents and children.

-- During the August conference we will present Service to Children awards to a professional and a volunteer who have demonstrated outstanding commitment and contributions to children through their work.

-- Copies of a children's litany are being provided to churches across the state, along with our request that they incorporate special recognition of children into their June 7 services.

-- Public libraries across North Dakota will be asked to develop in-house displays emphasizing children.

-- The Governor's Committee on Children and Youth will publish a Directory of Services for children and youth. This directory will be distributed in July to all North Dakota schools and agencies serving children and youth.

Many other activities and projects are in the discussion stages.

I have asked the state agencies to consider ways in which their work this year can help in honoring and recognizing our children. The Parks and Recreation department will host a Children's Day at our state parks; the Historical Society will develop a series of activities and workshops geared specifically for children; other agencies will participate in various other ways.

We have contacted a wide variety of statewide and local organizations to solicit their ideas and support for activities during this year. We have established a fund for the Year of the Child; I am accepting donations for that fund, and I am encouraging others to contribute.

In summary, one of our major focuses all year will be on children: their needs, interests, and accomplishments, their hopes, fears and dreams. I hope we will look back on this as a pivotal year; a time of renewal of our awareness of children and our methods of handling their special, important problems, needs and interests.

Our children <u>are</u> our future. Their lives are in our hands; the future is in theirs.

Gladys Cairns, administrator of Child Protective Services in the Department of Human Services, is coordinating efforts and activities for the "Year of the Child". I call on her for comments, and to answer specific questions.

1987 - YEAR OF THE CHILD
Activities

1. Proclamation by Governor Sinner - attached.

2. Information on The Year of the Child sent to 77 statewide organizations - letter attached.

3. News conference held on "Year of the Child" - March 6, 1987.

4. Public Information Forums on needs of children held at the Capitol in Bismarck and other sites in North Dakota;
   a. April 10th - Child Abuse Prevention
   b. May 15th - Foster Care Services
   c. June 7th - "Children's Day"
      Celebration for Children and Families on Capitol Grounds.
   d. Dates for other Forums have not been scheduled at this time.

5. "Together for Children" Conference - August 4th, 5th and 6th. The purpose of this statewide conference is to provide Education and Information on the needs of children and to provide training on how to better serve children and their families.

   This is a multi-disciplinary conference, to include persons representing:
   Social Services
   Mental Health Services
   Health Services
   Law Enforcement
   Legal Services
   Juvenile Court Services
   Education
   The public will also participate as will Foster Children and Foster Parents.

6. "Service to Children"awards.Volunteers and professionals will be recognized for their efforts on behalf of children. These awards will be given at the August Conference. (Nomination form is attached.)

7. Public Service Announcements for the purpose of Public Information on needs of children will be developed and distributed to all media throughout the year.

8. Articles providing information on the needs of children will be written and distributed throughout the year to weekly newspapers.

9. A calendar will be developed to depict statewide and local activities and events.

10. Posters, bookmarks, buttons and bumper stickers are being developed depicting the needs of children. These will be distributed statewide.

11. Public libraries across North Dakota will be asked to develop in house, displays emphasizing children.

12. June 7, 1987 is Children's Day. An example of a litergy will be sent to all churches in North Dakota.

13. The North Dakota Historical Society will be developing a series of activites and workshops geared for children. The Heritage Center will plan these special events for a summer month and a fall month.

14. The "Children's Caucus" a statewide association of child advocacy organizations and individuals was organized to promote children's legislation. This organization will work in the interim to promote services for children in North Dakota.

15. Community Forums specifically organized to discuss Child Protective Services in North Dakota will be held in mid-August in Fargo, Minot, Grand Forks and Bismarck.

16. Twenty thousand brochures will be distributed throughout North Dakota on each of the following topics: Foster Care, Adoptions, Day Care and Child Abuse and Neglect. These brochures will be available by May, 1987.

17. The Governor's Committee on Children and Youth will publish a Directory of Services for children and youth. This Directory will be distributed in July, 1987 to all North Dakota schools and agencies serving children and youth.

18. The North Dakota State Parks and Recreation Department will sponsor a "Children's Day" at the state parks.

"1987 YEAR OF THE CHILD"

SERVICE TO CHILDREN AWARD

PROFESSIONAL AWARD

(The only criteria required for nomination is past or present demonstrated service to children.

NOMINEE:

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE #: _____

NOMINATOR:

NAME: _____

TITLE: _____

AGENCY REPRESENTED: _____

_____

PHONE #: _____

ADDRESS: _____

X _____
Signature of Nominator

****

NOMINATION STATEMENTS:

1. PERSONAL HISTORY (General Background Information.)

2. DESCRIBE THE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY PERFORMED.

(OVER)

3. HOW DID THE CHILDREN BENEFIT FROM THIS PERSON'S SERVICE?

4. ANY ADDITIONAL COMMENTS. (Please limit your comments to this sheet only.)

RETURN TO GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
ATTN: Year of the Child

NORTH DAKOTA CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT REPORTS

	July 1975 to June 1976	July 1976 to June 1977	July 1977 to June 1978	July 1978 to June 1979	July 1979 to June 1980	July 1980 to June 1981	July 1981 to June 1982	July 1982 to June 1983	July 1983 to June 1984	July 1984 to June 1985	July 1985 to June 1986	TOTAL
Adams	3	0	5	9	5	2	6	3	10	7	9	59
Barnes	6	14	13	16	16	11	30	20	34	44	48	252
Benson	5	7	7	9	7	12	16	18	32	34	30	177
Billings/G. Valley	2	2	5	8	12	4	7	10	17	1	6	74
Bottineau	4	14	7	5	13	10	15	24	38	47	29	206
Bowman/Slope	0	6	7	9	1	5	9	7	13	16	19	92
Burke	3	3	5	3	2	3	4	7	15	9	4	58
Burleigh	86	91	116	131	138	161	222	230	295	392	406	2,268
Cass	70	127	212	254	200	193	172	293	360	388	442	2,711
Cavalier	5	10	27	14	6	12	5	13	12	12	14	130
Dickey	10	14	17	10	21	19	21	28	13	28	14	195
Divide	3	19	3	14	6	9	17	11	10	15	13	120
Dunn	4	5	2	7	8	2	11	6	17	12	14	88
Eddy	3	4	4	3	11	5	2	6	7	4	3	52
Emmons	5	2	11	8	9	5	11	10	12	12	8	93
Foster	3	9	8	14	11	3	8	5	8	13	7	89
Grand Forks	103	174	224	244	194	193	185	208	228	285	273	2,311
Grant	2	1	3	3	1	2	7	12	6	5	6	48
Griggs	1	3	2	1	0	4	5	10	9	6	7	48
Hettinger	1	4	5	2	5	7	3	2	0	2	5	36
Kidder	3	6	14	10	6	3	4	7	9	12	9	83
LaMoure	5	4	9	13	9	17	5	10	10	7	10	99
Logan	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	4	1	3	29
McHenry	17	9	22	13	12	16	11	18	26	18	27	189
McIntosh	2	1	2	5	1	0	6	2	2	5	4	30
McKenzie	4	5	13	17	13	22	18	26	13	20	26	177
McLean	9	8	19	18	27	31	49	49	69	50	56	385

NORTH DAKOTA CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT REPORTS
(Continued)

	July 1975 to June 1976	July 1976 to June 1977	July 1977 to June 1978	July 1978 to June 1979	July 1979 to June 1980	July 1980 to June 1981	July 1981 to June 1982	July 1982 to June 1983	July 1983 to June 1984	July 1984 to June 1985	July 1985 to June 1986	TOTAL
Mercer	4	7	8	27	31	44	53	62	97	93	78	504
Morton	35	30	47	58	58	70	112	92	110	143	124	879
Mountrail	6	8	4	4	15	8	24	37	36	26	33	201
Nelson	5	3	8	6	5	5	4	3	8	9	19	75
Oliver	2	1	1	3	1	2	11	7	6	0	5	39
Pembina	8	13	14	18	27	36	46	22	41	57	42	324
Pierce	9	11	5	10	5	8	11	16	10	26	23	134
Ramsey	9	12	25	38	32	46	42	48	74	94	69	489
Ransom	10	9	12	15	11	12	6	11	16	20	6	128
Renville	6	3	2	3	2	4	4	5	3	10	7	49
Richland	10	16	27	29	40	62	76	56	57	56	80	509
Rolette	39	30	95	40	78	63	51	73	74	83	112	738
Sargent	3	4	5	3	13	9	8	14	9	11	15	94
Sheridan	1	0	3	6	5	2	0	6	4	8	8	43
Sioux	2	1	4	7	4	4	3	1	4	8	7	45
Stark	25	26	37	43	83	57	81	88	100	122	120	782
Steele	0	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	0	9	4	28
Stutsman	35	65	81	98	110	110	110	94	129	115	115	1,062
Towner	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	12	16	10	47
Traill	7	3	6	12	9	12	8	9	16	30	41	153
Walsh	20	18	27	43	35	22	32	37	60	54	46	394
Ward	137	215	227	209	275	269	308	315	362	352	384	3,053
Wells	2	9	8	17	8	16	7	17	21	9	15	129
Williams	25	31	42	60	74	67	141	135	197	211	168	1,151
*OTHER	4	2	4	13	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	30
TOTAL	761	1,062	1,459	1,609	1,860	1,685	1,993	2,193	2,715	3,013	3,023	21,179

Children and Family Services | Child Development and Family Science

EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING CENTER

THE PROVIDER

winter 1986 vol.1 no.1

A newsletter for Professional Child Care Givers

More Than Babysitting -- It's A Profession

by Karen Danbom

Today, more than two million people, almost all of us female, earn a living by caring for children full-time. Hundreds of thousands more supplement their income with part-time child-care work. We face the same conditions as those in other female-dominated fields: low pay, low status, and little job security.

Although the need for good child care has received increased public attention, we who provide the need, ccntinue to be ignored, except for the unfortunate reports of child abuse or the occasional stereotyped image of babysitters who love to play with children and earn extra money on the side. In reality, most child care providers are women in their mid-twenties to late forties who are supporting themselves or their families. Many have invested both time and money on training and education.

In recent years, there has been a strong movement within the child care community to identify child care providers as professionals. They not only provide a service to parents, but are willing to accept the responsibilities of educating the young children in their care and providing the best possible environment for growth and development to occur. No longer do we just identify with the traditional role of "protecting and caring" for young children. We want to be recognized for the role we play in educating and developing those in our care.

As we move from the position of babysitters to that of professional providers, we become committed to setting high standards and to recognizing the importance of education and training. Providers within the field respect the work they do and have a sense of satisfaction. They are challenged by the work they have chosen. Society, however, views our work as "mothering", not teaching -- something that can be done by anyone.

We cannot just complain and console one another and expect any change to occur. We must take a stand for equality, and work at ways of correcting our programs when they are faulty. Through conferences, workshops, presentations and other opportunities for sharing ideas and information, we are able to gain new knowledge, new skills and new concepts to strengthen our daily work with children. These ideas can lead to action that will contribute to the general public's awareness as well as our own.

For society to change its view of our work, we must join together to project a positive image of what we do and accept the increased responsibilities tied to the term "professional." We must work to overcome the trap of low pay because we love our work. We can be professional and still love working with children. We can be professional and still care about families and their difficult times. Because we do care about our future generations, we have an obligation to educate the public and make it aware of our contribution to the welfare of society. Only if we do this, will we truly deserve recognition and acceptance. If we do not, it is the children who will suffer.

Early Childhood Training Center Report

by Dr. Richard Hanson

It is a distinct pleasure to be able to write this short article welcoming child care providers into a new and exciting phase of child care training in the state of North Dakota. The North Dakota Department of Human Services has joined forces with the Department of Child Development and Family Science at North Dakota State University to form the **Child Care Training Center.** Included among the many activities planned are this newsletter, a statewide child care training needs assessment, and plans for child care training across the state. If you have information you would like to have shared through the newsletter, please contact Karen Danbom or Helen Danielson. If you have concerns you would like to share, contact any of the advisory committee members. These names are listed on the following page. If you are willing to work on local arrangements for child care training in your area, please let us know. In future issues of this newsletter I will be sharing with you the results of our needs assessment as well as other important information relative to training opportunities in your area.

Of course, if you have any information or concerns you would like to share with me, please feel free to call or write. We are very excited about this opportunity to bring child care training directly to providers. Our efforts, of course, depend on you – sharing your needs, thoughts, expectations and concerns with us. We need your participation in events in your part of the state. We need your enthusiastic support as we try to join existing forces working for the betterment of child care in North Dakota. Together we can make a big difference in the lives of thousands of children in North Dakota!

Early Childhood Training Center Advisory Board

Training Team Members:

Dr. Richard Hanson, Chair
CDFS Dept. – NDSU – 237-8280

Helen Danielson – 237-8289
CDFS Department

Karen Danbom – 237-8271
Director, Center for Child Development

Advisory Members:

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President, NDAEYC
Head Start Director
1305 13th Avenue, N.W.
Minot, ND 58701

Diane Osowski – 746-9411
N.E. Human Service Center
1404 24th Avenue South
Grand Forks, ND 58201

Shirleen Mantz – 663-7804
Nutrition for Day Care, Inc.
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Mandan, ND 58554

Paul Ronnigen – 224-4809
Administrator, Early Childhood
Services Program
State Capitol
Bismarck, ND 58505

Dr. Ann Mullis – 237-8281
C.D.A. Consortium Rep.
Assoc. Prof – CDFS Dept.

Lynn Welker – 282-6353
N.D. Assoc. for Better Childcare
625 2nd Avenue East
West Fargo, ND 58078

Greetings from Paul

I am extremely pleased about the establishment of the **Early Childhood Training Center.** I know Shirley Dykshoorn, the previous Administrator for Early Childhood Services, expended much time and energy in laying the ground work for this venture. Now, the future for early childhood services appears bright, as Children and Family Services and Child Development and Family Sciences strengthen this cooperative bond.

From my vantage point, the **Early Childhood Training Center** opens up a lot of opportunities for the future: opportunities to bring organizations together that care about children, opportunities to provide quality training statewide, and opportunities to get information to those who need it, whether that be the State, the colleges and universities, or the providers of early childhood services. However, the greatest opportunity the **Early Childhood Training Center** offers is the avenue to strengthen the quality of services to our children of North Dakota.

I look forward to working closely with the **Early Childhood Training Center.** I also hope that each of you will take time to tell us what your needs are as providers, so that we might be better able to serve you.

Yes, the future of early childhood services does look bright! With your help we will be able to focus our resources on quality child care. Your comments, both positive and negative, are welcome.

Paul Ronnigen, Administrator
Early Childhood Services Program
N.D. Department of Human Services

A Child's Perspective

A youngster just woke up from his nap and was sitting at the table having a snack. He almost spilled his milk and the provider said, "Oops! Be careful, we don't want to make a mess, do we?"

"Don't call me 'Dewey,'" said the little boy.

What Is This . . . NDAEYC?

by Cheryl Ekblad, President

The North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children is a wonderful organization made up of day care providers, teachers, assistants, parents, specialists, administrators – adults who care about and are committed to improving the quality and availability of services from birth through age eight -- the critical years of development.

It is very important for those of us who work with young children to feel good about what we do and to realize its importance. We may need to be reminded that the future of individuals and finally, our world, is in our hands. By joining the Association, we are constantly being updated on current trends and issues, through the four publications a year of the state newsletter, **Prairie Children,** and six publications per year of the national journal, **Young Children.** We are able to meet, visit with and become friends with many of our counterparts in the state at the various state conferences and workshops. The Association cares about and acts on various issues that we face -- from insurance dilemmas to poor salaries, needs of working mothers, ratios and other issues that may affect our children's future.

The membership year runs from fall through end of summer, so if you have not joined, do so today and become involved with this terrific association.

The more members we have, the more we can accomplish. We need you!

For more information contact Vicky Larson, 131 East Bismarck Ave. N.W., Bismarck, ND 58501.

"What Shall We Do This Afternoon?"

Planning is one of those things that requires time, but the payoff is big at the end. Although you will want to keep your day flexible enough to spontaneously respond to an exciting event or circumstance, some planning is necessary. In response to that ever-present question "Why plan?" . . .

— Planning insures variety for the children. Children will often only choose to do things that are familiar to them. Scheduling new choices opens up possiblities for them.

— Planning specific activities cuts down on the number of petty conflicts between children. It has long been observed that children can "play" by themselves only so long before things begin to deteriorate. While children need scheduled "free time" they shouldn't have three hours of it.

— Planning provides a means of assessing the success of the program, and of your work. It becomes an excellent motivator.

— Planning provides an outline which determines what supplies and materials you will have to have on hand on a given day.

Remember that routines are an important part of daily programming. Children need and enjoy a predictable environment where they know when to expect certain regular occurrences.

Riding With BuckleBear

Automobile accidents are a major threat to the health and safety of young children. The use of safety belts and car safety seats can reduce a child's chances of being hurt or killed in an automobile crash. Yet, many North Dakota children continue to ride without protection.

The North Dakota State Department of Health and the North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children are working together to encourage young children and their parents to buckle up. A specially-designed curriculum, "Riding with BuckleBear," is available free of charge for use by early childhood programs. The BuckleBear kit consists of a slide/tape set, a filmstrip, a lesson guide, "take-home" handouts, coloring and activity sheets, a stuffed BuckleBear, a puppet, and a safety belt for hands-on practice. The kit is designed to be used over a ten-day period, but can be adapted to meet individual program needs.

The kits* can be borrowed and handout materials obtained from several sources. If your program is located in one of the areas listed, schedule the BuckleBear kit with the contact person in that community. For those communities not listed, you can request a kit from the State Health Department.

Fargo:
Karen Danbom
Early Childhood Training Center
NDSU
P.O. Box 5057
Fargo, ND 58105
Home: 235-0484
Work: 237-8271

Grand Forks:
Marge Woodrow
3116 Walnut Street
Grand Forks, ND 58201
Home: 775-9207
Work: 772-3773

Bismarck:
Pam Helphrey
324 Saturn Drive
Bismarck, ND 58501
Home: 255-0192
Work: 221-3424

Minot:
Carol Bellew
115 Holiday Village
Minot, ND 58701
Home: 852-5786
Work: 857-3121

Rugby:
Mary Anderson
505 Fifth Ave. S.E.
Rugby, ND 58368
Home: 776-5162
Work: 776-2103

Jamestown:
Linda Rorman
221 Third Ave. S.E.
Jamestown, ND 58401
Home: 252-9087
Work: 253-2001

Dickinson:
Rema Priem
238 Carlson Street
Dickinson, ND 58601
Home: 225-8178

All Other Communities:
Carol Holzer
North Dakota State Department of Health
Capitol Building
Bismarck, ND 58505
Toll-Free:
1-800-472-2286

*When requesting a kit, specify the number of handouts you will need (one per child in your program) and some possible dates for using the kit.

Hotline Help

Three companies have set up hotlines to answer question about toys and nutrition.

FisherPrice Toys answer general questions about toys and recommends products. Call 1-800-828-7315.

Tonka Toys will also answer general questions regarding toys. Call 1-800-328-3628.

BeechNut Foods will answer questions on nutrition or child care. Call 1-800-523-6633.

The Provider is published quarterly by the **Early Childhood Training Center** as part of a training grant received from the Division of Children and Family Services, North Dakota Department of Human Services. Its purpose is to

- coordinate child care training across the state
- provide information on early childhood issues
- assist in networking with other child care professionals.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF THIS NEWSLETTER

MAY BE OBTAINED BY MAILING **$1.00** TO:

Early Childhood Training Center

North Dakota State University

P.O. Box 5057

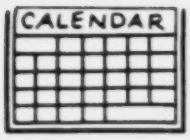
Fargo, ND 58105

Please Print Clearly:

NAME: _____

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ STATE_____ ZIP_____



Dates To Remember

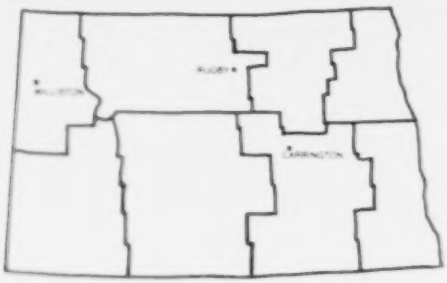
Training sessions are currently being planned at the following sites.

RUGBY -- * Heart of America, A.E.Y.C., April 11, 1986

WILLISTON -- * Tri-County Day Care Association, Spring

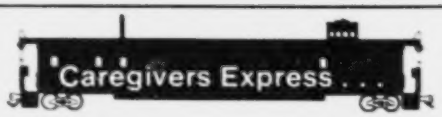
CARRINGTON -- Griggs County Social Service Board

* These workshops will be co-sponsored by the North Dakota Association for the Education of Young Children.



More information about these and other training sessions will be coming to you soon.

If you have specific training requests, please contact the training center.



We would like to hear from providers! Contributions to the newsletter are welcome. In fact, we may be contacting some of you and asking for your opinions and ideas. Remember this is an opportunity for us to communicate with each other. Help make that happen!!

Early Childhood Training Center
North Dakota State University
P.O. Box 5057
Fargo, North Dakota 58105

* * * * *

Grand Forks Providers Offer Help

Being a Home Child Care Provider can be one of the most demanding and isolated professions. One of the best ways to relieve the pressures and to meet new people is to join with others in the same field.

The advantages of forming a group of providers with common interests and goals are many. Referral services, project sharing, discounts on food, and Adopt-a-Provider programs are just a few examples of things that can be accomplished by joining with other providers.

If you would like help forming a support group in your community, Sheila Dachtler and Kim Greendahl are licensed home-providers in Grand Forks who have developed a program for organizing local support groups. They are eager to assist communities with this project. For more information call Sheila at 1-775-4523 or Kim at 1-745-5735.

EARLY CHILDHOOD TRAINING CENTER
North Dakota State University
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